





# DAILY NEWS.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1879.

THAT was an eloquent tribute from a warm Irish heart, Mr. Frye, of Maine, paid the deceased Georgian Representative, Mr. Hartridge, in the House Thursday.

In his scholarly oration over the late Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, Mr. Cox, of New York, made the inextinguishable blunder of crediting Nathaniel Macon to Georgia.

OUR ROWAN correspondent is vexed. At the bottom of a very complimentary letter to the News he adds: "tell the Reform Legislature to do something p. d. q. or quit."

It is now gravely suspected that the boarding house keepers in Washington, are at the bottom of the extra session agitation. Any way it seems that the Democratic caucus was a big joke.

DID EVER a "Reform Legislature" need a leader worse? Never. What, never? Well, hardly ever.

FAGG, the irate Asheville postmaster, is an "ornary cuss." He is trying to get up a "benefit" in Washington as the "original persecuted Union man of North Carolina."

ANOTHER agonizing report about the tobacco tax comes from Washington. This time we learn that somebody said that Mr. Tucker said that a Senator said that — how is it any way.

SOME FELLOW that is doubtless dead-beating one of the numerous candidates for Speaker, out of drinks and lunch writes to assure us that "Randall will certainly be defeated if the opposition can be concentrated on a Southern or Western man." Perhaps.

IMMEDIATELY after the adjournment of the Legislature we shall open the columns of the News to the people for a free discussion of State and national politics. In that way we shall get at public sentiment. Too great caution cannot be observed by the men that "work the wires."

NORTH CAROLINA looks like a "little strip of land" indeed in the River and Harbor Bill, as reported by the House Committee. North Landing river \$25,000; Cape Fear river \$25,000; Neuse river \$15,000; French Broad river \$5,000. But wait till Ransom makes a ten strike at it in the Senate.

FAGG, the dejected Asheville postmaster and "original persecuted Union man" says he will "wake up somebody that has been resting easy under the fatal delusion that the statute of limitations covered their d—n rascalties." Fagg wants an extra session. He thinks "original persecuted Union" men will be in favor with the Democratic Senate.

"Who is Carter Harrison?" asks a correspondent. The ignorance of some people is amazing. Who is Carter Harrison? Why, he is Carter Harrison. See Congressional Record, vol. 1049 page 7 for further particulars. It is C. H.'s wind-works that so highly recommends his nomination. It will take a tough-winded nag to make the race. With Clingman assented man it may be the old story of the tail wagging the dog, but what's the difference.

UNDER the present apportionment sixty-six members, it is estimated, will be added to the House of Representatives as the result of the next census. Of these, eleven are assigned to the Eastern and Middle States, forty to the Western States and fifteen to the Southern States. The largest proportionate increase is found in the case of Kansas, which jumps from a representation of three to one of seven. California increases from four to seven, and Texas sends ten instead of six. New York adds five to her number. Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin send four additional members in each case, and the representations of Indiana and Minnesota are augmented by two each. On the supposition that the apportionment is correct, the electoral vote in 1884 will be divided sectionally as follows: Eastern and Middle States, 124; Western States, 173; Southern States, 138.

**The Radical Programme.**  
Thursday's Washington Post prints the following:

"The Radical programme, fully resolved upon and completely calculated, is this: To carry all four of the California districts by the aid of the corruption fund and the election law; to buy or bribe the chairmen of the Independent, National and Greenbackers elected to the next House; and, finally, to indict, convict and imprison, under the election law, seven Democratic members-elect. The men selected for this treatment are King, of Louisiana, and Hull, of Florida, who are already under indictment; Elam, of Louisiana; Shelley, of Alabama; Cramer, of South Carolina; Calmes, of Mississippi; and one other, to be chosen out of three or four names now under consideration by the chief prefect of National politics, under our present imperial form of government, Devens!"

"This is all we have to offer. We hope the Democrats in the House will fully consider what they are doing, and what the consequences will be, before they act. And we repeat that if it is Congress that passes the appropriation bill, the election law and the repeal of the next House will not be 'democrats'."

The Post is badly scared or something. Maybe the latter.

## Our Fish Interests.

From the time of the first settlement on Roanoke the waters of North Carolina have ever been renowned for the number and delicacy of their fish. Until within the past few years the catching, one might say the destruction of these, proceeded without any attempt being made to replace the loss by propagation. In consequence the streams inland were almost depopulated of their treasures, and the few fish left were of inferior species, a sad change from the time when every stream teemed with the finest game fish. In 1835 the catch of shad in the Potomac was 22,500,000, and of herring 75,000,000. A sad contrast is presented to these figures by those of to-day. It may be well to add that in addition to the nets which capture the fish there are on many of the streams dams of such height that upward-swimming fish are stopped and thus prevented from getting to their spawning grounds. Thus one of the greatest sources of wealth and comfort is being taken away in the loss of those fish which by their fineness of flavor are everywhere sought after.

But the eyes of the people, or rather of the authorities, happily have not been closed to the state of affairs, and accordingly steps were taken in 1878 to begin the artificial propagation of fish, a work which had for some years and with unprecedented success, been conducted in the Northern States. Without going into the details of the process, but rather grasping at once its grand results, it may be stated that last spring alone, nearly four million shad were turned loose in our waters, and over 300,000 California salmon from the State Hatchery at Swannanoa Gap, while 50,000 mountain trout are now hatching there, intended for our western streams. The total number of California salmon released in our waters exceeds 500,000. These fish rank among the finest in the world, having no superior for delicacy and game qualities. Their average weight is 20 pounds, while they often attain a weight of 70 pounds. The salmon of this coast was formerly abundant, and the rivers swarmed with them a century since, but now none are found, and these new-comers from the western shore are to take their vacant place.

The catch of these salmon on the Columbia river, Oregon, in one season amounted to 13,000,000 pounds, and sold for \$1,430,000. A quarter of a century since the salmon was so scarce in Great Britain that they could only be enjoyed by the wealthy, but since artificial propagation has been carried on in those waters they have increased so greatly that no less than one thousand tons were transported over railways in Ireland alone, in 1866. The river fisheries are these privileges and are rented. The annual rental of those on the Tay river was in 1853, \$43,500, but the vast increase in fish by propagation brought up the rental to \$75,000 in 1865. The largest hatchery of Europe, that at Hainburg, France, turned loose in 12 years no less than 110,000,000 salmon and trout. And thus the good work goes on. These facts are merely lightly touched on to show to those who might, perhaps, be disposed to wait for results here in our waters, the entire practicability and value of this artificial propagation.

But these are the rewards of an industry which is fostered by the people, and the fish, so propagated, are fostered and protected in every possible way. The streams, cleared of all impediments or obstacles to their passage, allow them to go upward as far as they wish, and their catch is restricted by wise regulation. The people here have so long been used to fishing in the streams at all times and seasons, and capturing fish by any means, that there is to some a sense of restraint in the idea of stopping the practice for some years, at least. But this is an absolute necessity, and we must forego the slight pleasure or profit as the case may be, in view of the fact that in a few years the teeming streams will give a rich reward to patience and to care. The fish require various periods of time to attain such growth as to permit their catch, and make it profitable. The salmon requires five years protection. But then how vain is this protection unless there is operation on the part of South Carolina. So many streams of this State run through that one that unless she will also enact laws to protect the fish and give them passage upward, our work will be absurd. Dammed streams will effectually prevent the fish from ascending the streams to the place, where in our waters the people may reap the rich reward of their labor, their patience, and their care. There must be an inter-State law the subject, for it will not do for us to fill those streams with fish which run into another State, which gives them no protection, but only deprives us of their use. By the construction of fishways at all dams, the fish can ascend easily, and thus the people in the interior can get at their doors larger and finer flavored fish than they ever dreamed of. All fish descend the streams in autumn and winter, seeking deeper water, and they never return there. They ascend high up, naturally, to deposit their eggs on the sandy bottom on clear running streams. It is thus, through man's agency, that this nutritious and healthful food is destroyed, and these dams which keep the fish from their spawning places do the work. With a law making it compulsory upon mill and factory owners to erect fishways, at a cost of \$20 to \$30, to allow the free passage of fish to their natural spawning grounds, and by a continuance of that care our authorities now give the subject, together with the skill and appliances for artificial stocking our streams will be restored to their former plenty. No less fishing in the spawning season, the use of traps,

wire nets and all stationary obstructions must be removed, else the fisheries below will reap the entire harvest. There can be no better pecuniary investment than to fill the streams with fish. An idea of the enormous value of the catch may be had in the fact that the total value of the maritime and inland fisheries of the world is no less than \$120,000,000 annually.

The prices of fish are reduced by stocking, so that the poorest may be purchasers, for in Northern waters shad have fallen from \$18 to \$3 per hundred weight. But all our care and grand success so far will count for nothing without protective laws and open rivers. We have the best watered area of land in the world and must hope that broad and wise legislation and a strong sustaining sentiment on the subject among all classes, will put our State in the fore-front in this great work. Grand have been the results thus far, grander will they be if this plan be followed.

## Northern Intimidation.

The New York World has been working up the November elections in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. That paper has collected and offers positive proof that in Massachusetts factory hands and others in the employment of Republicans were given to understand that if they voted "against the interests of their employers" they would have to look for employment elsewhere; that tickets were gotten up of such shape and character, so marked that it could be known whether the employee voted them or not; clerks were stationed at the polls, who kept tallies of the names of the workingmen who voted and what ticket they voted.

In Rhode Island an ex-Governor of that State is offered as a witness. He says:

"A Republican capitalist who controls a large number of laborers controls their votes of course. The men 'can't afford' to lose their situations 'at this time.' He gives them to understand, through his superintendent or overseer, that he conscientiously believes that it is for their good and the welfare of the State that the Republican ticket should be elected, and that he personally desires that they vote 'that ticket.' How many of them, do you suppose, will go contrary to these 'implied instructions'?"

The next witness the World offers is the chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. Doubtless his statement will be accepted as authoritative. He says:

"Managing elections in this State is a trade that can't be learned in a day. You see, we have here a respectable class of citizens, who believe that no man should vote unless he is a property-holder. They are mostly Republicans. Many of them have strong religious prejudices. They conscientiously believe in the Republican party, and think it is right to insist that those who are dependent upon them should vote that ticket or look elsewhere for employment. They no doubt conscientiously believe that most of the laboring classes are not competent to decide for themselves what ticket they should vote. The large property-owners in this little State are many of them connected by family ties and possess great influence when united; hence affairs have been so managed that their united interests have been subserved by the Republican party. How this has been done I need not specify. They have been led to insist that those who were in their employ should vote the Republican ticket. I will not attempt to controvert the statement you have quoted that if Rhode Island had the same laws as Massachusetts or New York the Republicans could not carry the State at any election. It is true. But the Republicans are in power here and they don't intend to lose it."

The superintendents of the mills will search the employes for Democratic tickets, and then subsequently take them to the polls in covered wagons, followed and watched until they deposited their ballots. In other cases men were marched in gangs to the places of voting, accompanied by their overseers, and were not allowed to put their hands in their pockets lest they should change their tickets. In one instance the overseer in charge of a gang distinctly gave the order, "Hands out!"

Such are the "beautiful ways" of Radicalism in Rhode Island.

## Monopolies.

Slowly public sentiment has awakened and now in Congress and in the State Legislature, in the press and on the platform, can be heard protest against the monopoly system, and demands that the people and not monopolies shall rule.

The Senate Sub-Committee on Commerce is considering the House bill to regulate commerce—popularly known as the Reagan bill. The railroad men are on hand in full force. Fink, the autocrat of the trunk lines; Depew, representing Vanderbilt; Shinn, representing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Blanchard, representing the Erie Railroad; Cowan, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Hinckley, of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, are among those who earnestly protest against the passage of the bill. It is a bad bill; it will confuse commerce and not regulate it, and so on to the end of the chapter.

"No rogue ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law." Let the Senate and its committee take courage. These railroad managers and lobbyists and attorneys are not the whole people of the United States. What these men want is one thing, what the people of the United States demand is quite another. The railroad magnates want discriminations. The people want discriminations stopped.

The railroads grow fat on inequalities; the people want equality of compensation for equality of service. The Reagan bill cuts up the monopoly roots. It is a step in the right direction. It asserts that the Government of the United States exists for the railroads.

A bill very similar to the Reagan bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature. It prohibits freight discrimination by the most stringent positions.

It is clearly the duty of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. The duty of our Legislature is just as clear to regulate transportation within the borders of the State. The evil is patent, and the remedy can only come through legislation, State and National.

## Hon. Joseph A. Engelhardt.

Death has been busy hereabouts of late. To that death roll which contains the names of Gales, Moore, Carter and Williams, was yesterday added that of Joseph A. Engelhardt, Secretary of State. His illness was of but short duration, and the mutability of life was never more forcibly illustrated than in this instance, where the man, strong in mind and body, was stricken down and in a fortnight's time lay dead. Though the disease was serious almost from the first, it was not generally known or believed that his life was in danger, and the tidings of his death will fall with a strange sound upon persons even in this city. But he is gone, and the gallant gentleman, the patriot and the trusted official, lies low in life's prime.

Major Joseph A. Engelhardt, only son of Edward and Sarah Engelhardt, was born in Monticello, Mississippi, on the 27th of September, 1833. His mother's maiden name was Benson. His school days were spent in Mississippi and at New Albany, Indiana, mostly at the latter place, from whence he went to Chapel Hill in 1850. He graduated from that institution in 1854. He then studied law, first at Harvard and then at Chapel Hill under Judge W. H. Battle, and at Raleigh under Judge Fowle. In 1856 he received his County Court license and in 1857 his Supreme Court license. On the 26th of September, 1855, he married Margaret E. Cotten, daughter of John W. Cotten, Esq., of this city, formerly of Florida. In 1857 he settled in Tarboro, and began the practice of law.

In May, 1861, he entered the military service of his State as Captain and Quartermaster of the 33rd Regiment North Carolina Troops. In April, 1862, he was promoted to be Major and Quartermaster of General L. O. B. Branch's Brigade. In December, 1862, he was transferred to General Pender's Brigade, as its Adjutant General. In May, 1863, he became Adjutant General of Pender's Division, afterwards Wilcox's Division, in which capacity he remained with it until the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

In March, 1866, having in December previously purchased an interest in the Wilmington Journal, he went to that city to live and there resided until elected Secretary of State in 1876. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held in Baltimore. In 1875 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Secretary of State, and made a most vigorous and thorough canvass of the entire State in the summer and autumn of that year. He received the highest vote cast for any candidate for a State office at that election.

This responsible position has been ably filled by Maj. Engelhardt since January 1st, 1877, and he brought to it a judgment and depth which made that department one of the most prominent in the State, and his management of its affairs was at all times conducted with a high regard for the interest and honor of his State. The deceased gentleman, in all his life's relations, was worthy of the regard in which he was held, and the people of his State will join in regret at his death.

So far as the News is concerned the remarks of Mr. Leach in the Senate, Wednesday are unwarranted. The News does not publish "anonymous correspondence." It does not "permit irresponsible scribbles, to attack falsely persons" through its columns. The author of the correspondence in the News of which Mr. Leach complains is a responsible party, as enquiry in the premises by the aggrieved Senator will demonstrate.

## The Geological Survey.

The Senate on Friday refused to pass the House bill abolishing the Geological Survey, but passed instead a bill of the following purport: The Governor to appoint for two years a State Geologist, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; the Governor and Board of Agriculture to have the supervision of the Geological Survey and pay its expenses, not to exceed \$5,000 annually, out of their revenues. It would seem that if the Board of Agriculture are to assume the supervision of the work and responsibility, and to pay for it, they ought, it seems, to have the appointing power also. There is a palpable incongruity in the features of the bill as it passed the Senate. Would it not be better and conform more obviously and perfectly to the system on which the Agricultural Department is constructed, to amend sec. 3 of the existing law establishing this Department by authorizing them to appoint and prescribe the duties and pay of the State Geologist in the same manner as is provided in the case of the Commissioner of Agriculture?

Otherwise the Board of Agriculture will be compelled to appropriate \$5,000 per annum out of their uncertain revenues, which might not even amount to this sum. Obviously if the Legislature propose to prescribe the duties of

the State Geologist, and to claim the appointment of this office, they should also furnish, as heretofore, the funds for that purpose. If the bill as passed the Senate should become a law, a very possible result may be the destruction of both Departments.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Vegetine

FOR CHILLS, SHAKES, FEVER AND AGUE. TARBORO, N. C., 1878.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir,—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done for my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine ever used for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. My son was sick with malarial fever in 1875, which left him with blood-poisoning. My son suffered a great deal of pain, all the time; the pain was so great he could not sleep. His doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift himself from the floor, he could not move and could not eat. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eight bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he takes a dose of Vegetine and in ten minutes it is all over. Vegetine has no bad effect upon it. I have the most of the medicine recommended for Chills, I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

Vegetine is a pure vegetable preparation, free from all drugs, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is a blood purifier and blood food, and is the best medicine ever used for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. It is a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food, and is the best medicine ever used for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. It is a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food, and is the best medicine ever used for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague.

### Vegetine

FOR DYSPENSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY. BERNARDSTON, MASS., 1878.

We, the undersigned, having used Vegetine, take pleasure in recommending it to all who are afflicted with any kind of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, or General Debility, it being the great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eight bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he takes a dose of Vegetine and in ten minutes it is all over. Vegetine has no bad effect upon it. I have the most of the medicine recommended for Chills, I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

### Vegetine

FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE AND RHEUMATISM. CINCINNATI, O., April 1, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for Nervous Headache, and also for Rheumatism, and have found entire relief from both and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be afflicted with either. I have used it for several years, and it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever used. It is a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food, and is the best medicine ever used for Nervous Headache and Rheumatism.

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### Vegetine

FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE AND RHEUMATISM. CINCINNATI, O., April 1, 1878.

## D. T. Johnson,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

We have just received a full, fresh and well selected stock of Groceries, consisting in part of:  
200 Bags Richmond Botted Meal,  
200 " Fresh Ground Flour,  
200 " Barrels Malt (new crop),  
100 Bags Maria's Salt,  
150 Barrels Sugar,  
50 Bags Coffee,  
20 Boxes C. B. Sides,  
Stock Pork, North Carolina Bacon,  
Leather, &c., &c.  
We solicit consignments of Cotton, Grain Meal, Flour, Poultry, Eggs and all kinds of country produce. We will sell at highest prices and remit promptly.

Write for prices. We will make special figures to those buying in quantities.  
Feb. 4th.

W. B. MANN, formerly with D. S. Wale & Bro.

## NEW FIRM!

W. B. MANN & CO.

Having formed a partnership under the above title, and taken the stand at the above place, we intend to carry a full and complete stock of Groceries, as well as a complete stock of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, &c., &c. Buying our goods at bottom prices for cash, we are determined to offer inducements to our customers, unobtainable by any other house in Raleigh. Give us a trial and be convinced of what we say.  
Very respectfully,  
W. B. MANN & CO.

## SEED POTATOES

We will receive, about the 1st of February, our first lot of Seed Potatoes of this season, Early Rose, Peerless and Jackson Whites.

We will guarantee them to be genuine and first class seed, and will sell them as low as they can possibly be had.

## Partnership Notice.

I have associated with me in business, Capt. R. H. Brooks, late conductor on R. & D. R. R., and a member of the War Department. The business in future will be conducted under the name and style of "F. H. Clark & Co." All parties indebted to me will please come forward and settle, as the said firm's forces me to demand prompt settlement.

J. H. P. FALCHARD, JR.

JOS. P. FRITZMAN, R. H. BROOKS.

## PRITCHARD & BROOKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND GENERAL GROCERS.

CORNER HILLSBORO & SALISBURY STS. Raleigh, N. C.

We keep always on hand fresh Eggs, Butter and Cheeses, which we receive daily from our branch store at New Hill. Also a good line of Boots and Shoes, Coffees, Sugar, Tea and in fact everything in a first class Grocery.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call on us before buying elsewhere. We handle large quantities of country produce. Our facilities for selling are the best in the city.

## More Goods

AND

## Cheap Goods

Arriving daily at the Busy Store of

## CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL

HARGETT STREET.

We are receiving daily all kinds of Groceries, which we intend to sell cheap for CASH.

## SEED OATS.

Another Car Load just arrived of the finest Seed Oats brought to the city. Call and examine them.

## ONION SEEDS AND OTHER SEEDS

on hand, wholesale and retail.

## FLOUR! FLOUR!!

Car Load of Flour and Meal just received.

## MEAT MARKET

Always supplied with the finest Beaves and Pork and all specialties in the way of everything kept in a first class Grocery store.

## POUGH! POUGH!!

Call and see our New Patent Raleigh No. 4 Plough, the best Plough made. We are the sole agents for the city.

CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL, Hargett Street.

## GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

## LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED

PREPARED BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE HAD

OF ALL

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists and Grocers.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists and Grocers.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists and Grocers.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists and Grocers.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists and Grocers.

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Gives everybody a chance to make money out of his investment in the drawing of

FEBRUARY 23.

There are no less than 1866 Prizes amounting to \$1,000,000.

1st Prize \$100,000

2d Prize \$50,000

3d Prize \$25,000

4th Prize \$10,000

5th Prize \$5,000

6th Prize \$2,500

7th Prize \$1,000

8th Prize \$500

9







